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THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Gov. Curtin's Message—Pennsylvania To be Prepared.

HARRISBURG, April 9.

The following is the message of Gov. Curtin in full:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, April 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: As the period fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly approaching, I feel constrained by a sense of duty to call your attention to the condition of the military organization of the State. It is scarcely necessary to say more than that the militia system of the State, during a long period distinguished by the pursuits of peaceful industry exclusively, has become wholly inefficient, and the interference of the Legislature is required to remove its defects, and to render it useful and available to the public service.

Many of our volunteer companies do not possess the number of men required by our military law, and steps should be forthwith taken to supply these deficiencies. There are numerous companies, too, that are without the necessary arms, and of the arms that are distributed, but few are provided with the more modern appliances to render them serviceable.

I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature make immediate provision for the removal of these capital defects; that arms be procured and distributed to those of our citizens who may enter into the military service of the State, and that steps be taken to change the guns already distributed, by the adoption of such well known and tried improvements as will render them effective in the event of their employment in actual service.

In this connection I recommend the establishment of a Military Bureau at the Capital, and that the militia laws of the Commonwealth be so modified and amended as to impart to the military organization of the State the vitality and energy essential to its practical value and usefulness.

Precautions such as I have suggested are wise and proper at all times in a government like ours. But especial and momentous considerations, arising from the condition of public affairs outside the limits, yet of incalculable consequence to the people and demanding the gravest attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invest the subject to which your action is invited by this communication with extraordinary interest and importance.

We cannot be insensible to the fact that serious jealousies and divisions distract the public mind, and that in portions of this Union the peace of the country, if not the safety of the government itself is endangered.

Military organizations of a formidable character, which seem not to be demanded by any existing public exigency, have been formed in certain of the States. On whatever pretext these extraordinary military preparations may have been made, no purpose that may contemplate resistance to the enforcement of the laws will meet sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania yields to no State in her respect for and her willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional rights and consitutional independence of her sister States, nor infidelity to that constitutional union, whose unexampled benefits have been showered alike upon herself and them.

The most exalted public policy and the clearest obligations of true patriotism, therefore, admonish us, in the existing deplorable and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our militia system should receive from the Legislature that prompt attention which public exigencies, either of the State or the nation may appear to demand, and which may seem in your wisdom best adapted to preserve and secure to the people of Pennsylvania and the Union; the blessings of peace and the integrity and stability of our unrivalled Constitutional government.

The government of this great State was established by its illustrious founder "in deeds of peace." Our people have been trained and disciplined in those arts which lead to the promotion of their own moral and physical development and progress, and with the brightest regard for the rights of others have always cultivated fraternal relations with the people of all the States devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and always recognizing the spirit of concession and compromise that underlies the foundation of the Government.

Pennsylvania offers no counsel and takes no action in the nature of a menace. Her desire is for peace, and her object the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, of the true sovereignty of States, and the supremacy of law and order.

Animated by these sentiments and indulging an earnest hope of the speedy restoration of those harmonious and friendly relations between the various members of this confederacy which have brought our beloved country to a condition of unequalled power and prosperity.

I commit the grave subject of this communication to your deliberation.

(Signed,) A. G. CURTIN.

☞ The State Convention of Alabama has passed an ordinance providing that the General Assembly of the State of Alabama shall cede a district of ten miles square for a seat of Government of the Confederate States.

☞ By bestowing blessings upon others we entail them upon ourselves.

The Government.

What is Government? What does the word Government mean? Does it not mean force? Does it not mean coercion? Webster defines it as—

"Direction; regulation; control; restraint. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or States; executive power."

None of our statesmen have been so enthusiastic in insisting upon the enforcement of the laws as the Southern statesmen. *The laws, in truth, were the fortress of their domestic institutions.* When General Jackson issued his proclamation in 1834, it not only crushed the head of Rebellion in South Carolina, but it stirred the popular heart of all the Southern States to its deepest depths. It obliterated party lines in the free States, so far as that act of the administration was concerned, and it gave to the administration of the General Government, and the hero at its head, a moral power that was felt to the uttermost ends of the earth.—So characteristic is the attachment of the Southern people to the enforcement of the laws, that when this same General Jackson declared martial law in New Orleans, in 1815, *to protect that city from the traitors in its midst*, he was denounced by all its publicists and statesmen, and he himself was not satisfied that he had proceeded legally until many years after, when the argument of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the bill remitting the fine imposed on Jackson by Judge Hall, was read to him. This was 1845 -46. It was to save a Southern community from turbulence and to protect the ballot-box that President Buchanan ordered out the marines in the city of Washington, and directed them to fire upon the mob, an act rapturously applauded by the people of the slave States. Under the counsels of Southern statesmen troops were sent into Kansas to quell what was called domestic rebellion, provoked by the acts of the slaveholding minority in that territory. It was John Tyler, a Southern President, who sent troops into Rhode Island to put down what was called "the Dorr Rebellion," a movement representing the majority of the people of that State, and so enlisted the sympathies of the Democratic party that the National Democratic Convention of 1844 incorporated a resolution in its platform endorsing "the rebellion." And yet this popular demonstration, proceeding without bloodshed, and looking to the overthrow of an old royal charter, was crushed out by the strong hand of power, backed by the bayonets and bullets of the U. States army; and this act of President Tyler was loudly applauded in the South. It was to enforce the execution of the fugitive slave law that the United States Marshal, Freeman, under President Fillmore, the favorite of Southern Americans, was authorized to call out the troops, and did call them out, and his prompt conduct, on that occasion prevented a riot, and established the authority of the Federal Government. Wherever the fugitive slave law has been resisted, full power has been entrusted to the officers of the General Government to call for civil and military aid. These examples prove two things conclusively: that the whole current of action, on the part of Southern men, has been to insist upon the enforcement of the authority of the law *by military force, against their own countrymen;* and second, that it has been enforced by the regular troops, in repeated cases, for the purpose of protecting their peculiar property, when assailed by mobs in the free States. It will be borne in mind that, in every one of the instances quoted, the military of the General Government have been called out, not against armed combinations, *but against unarmed mobs.*

And what is the present attitude of the statesmen who have so long been the conservators of the public peace, and the defenders of the authority of the Federal Government? The advocates of "coercion" wherever the law has been interfered with—the eulogists of "force," wherever that force has been applied to secure the execution of the law. Admitting the right of revolution, which they claim, is it not undeniable that their revolt has assumed the proportions *of an attack upon the Central Government, of an attack upon the commerce and the manufactures of their fellow-countrymen, and of an attack upon the property and treasure belonging to the entire people?*

They are, in truth, in arms, in battle array, against their own Government. No attempt has been made to coerce them, although the word government, the derivation of which we give from Webster, clearly suggests that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet would be justified in reducing them to submission by the use of arms. All, however, that the Chief Magistrate and his constitutional advisers have done, or proposed to do, is to *defend the public property against assault, and not to initiate civil war, but to prevent it by rescuing as much power from the revolutionists as will enable him to keep the balance of the Union together.* We have thought such a reference as this not inapplicable to the present condition of affairs.—*The Press.*

☞ The oldest man in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is Mr. Bates, Attorney-General, who is 68. The youngest man in it is Mr. Blair, Postmaster General, whose age is not stated, Mr. Seward is in his 60th year. Mr. Chase is 53, which is also the age of Mr. Smith.—Mr. Cameron is 62.

☞ The Boston *Post* says that there are more sinners now seeking "Abram's bosom" than have before been on the anxious seat for some years.

Free Banking in Pennsylvania.

Final Consideration by the House—Main Features of the Bill.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1861.—The House, to-day, resumed the consideration of the bill relative to Free Banking *in this State immediately on its* meeting, at three o'clock this afternoon. After receiving numerous amendments, the bill passed by a vote of 53 yeas to 28 nays.

The following is an abstract of it:

THE BILL.

SECTION 1. Provides that any person or association of persons, not less than five, may establish Banks of discount, deposit and circulation under such name and style as they may adopt, subject to certain limitations. The capital of no Bank is to be more than $1,000,000 or less than $50,000.

SEC. 2. The person or association shall make certificate, under their hands and seals, when a Bank is to be established or its capital increased.—Notice is to be given in at least three newspapers for six months. The *certificate is to be certified by the Attorney* General.

SEC. 3. The certificate is to specify 1st—The name assumed such person to be used in its dealings, and the names and residences of each member of any partnership or association. 2d—The place of business. It is not to be changed without the consent of the Auditor General after six months public notice. 3d—The amount of capital stock; the number of shares and any contemplated increase of capital stock. 4th—The shareholders names and residences, and the number of shares held by each of them respectively. 5th—The certified certificate is to be recorded in the office for recording deeds in the city or county where the Bank is to be located.

SEC. 4. Every person or association *authorized to carry on banking* shall be held and adjudged to be a body corporate with the right of succession for seventy years. Each Bank shall have power to loan money, buy, sell and discount bills of exchange. Treasury and other notes, and all other written evidences of debt and speculation, except such as shall be prohibited by this act, from buying, selling or discounting; receive deposits and the notes of the Banks of other States at their current value, buy and sell gold and silver coin and bullion, collect and pay over money; and transact every such other business as shall appertain to banking. It may acquire, hold and convey such real estate as necessary to the proper transaction of business.

SEC. 5. Relates to the duty of the Auditor General.

SEC. 6. Any increase of capital, alteration or addition is to be advertised six months, and then submitted to the Stockholders at a general meeting called for that purpose. The Auditor General is also to approve the same,

SEC. 7. The Auditor General shall cause to be engraved and printed, in the best manner, to guard against counterfeiting, such quantity of circulating notes in blank, of different denominations *not less than five dollars.* The notes are to be countersigned and registered by the Auditor General. All notes issued by him to be uniform, and have stamped on them *secured by the deposit of public stock.*

SEC. 8. The plates, dies and materials are to be held by the Auditor General.

SEC. 8. Relates to the Auditor's seal.

SEC. 10. That Banks, upon legally assigning to and depositing with the Auditor general the bonds or evidences of debt of this State or of the United States, shall be entitled to receive an amount of such circulating notes in blank, of the denominations such as they may require, numbered, registered, &c., for the bonds and stocks to be taken at their market value, provided the amount to be invested shall not exceed the amount of capital now employed in corporate banking in this State more than $15,000,000.

SEC. 11. Bonds or evidences of debt may be exchanged at the option of the Auditor on receiving other approved bonds, &c.

SEC. 12. An average of the State and United States stock pledged for the redemption of notes issued to the several Banks, is to be made twice a year.

SEC. 13. Each Bank to be managed by not more than eleven directors. If necessary, a cashier and agents may be appointed, subject to removal at pleasure. Every director to be a citizen of the State. The cashier may be a director.

SEC. 14. Relates to elections.

SEC. 15. No officer, clerk, teller or bookkeeper of the Bank is allowed to act as proxy. No stockholder, whose liability to the Bank is past due and unpaid, can vote.

SEC. 16. Shares shall be $50 each.

SEC. 17. Failure to pay any instalment on stock gives the Bank the privilege of selling the stock at public auction, after due notice.

SEC. 18. Any Bank refusing to pay United States gold or silver for its notes of circulation, will have the same protested for non-payment, by a notary public. If, after due notice, it omits paying the same with interest, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and costs of notifying, for twenty days after such notice, the Auditor General shall thereupon notify such Bank that it has committed an act of insolvency.

SEC. 19. After notification of insolvency, the Auditor is to appoint an investigating committee of three judicious and discreet citizens. If a majority of them report the suspension by a Bank, of its notes in gold and silver, *the Auditor is to forthwith apply to the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, if in suspension, or to the President Judge of the District in which the said Bank is located in vacation, appoint* a suitable Receiver to take immediate possession of the books, &c., of the Bank, and hold the same for the joint use of the creditors of such Bank.

SEC. 20. Relates to the sureties of the Reciver. He is to settle up the affairs of the Bank without delay; to pay all liabilites on account of the notes of circulation, to pay them on demand, and set aside a sum sufficient to meet all the said notes outstanding; to pay all the deposits of the Bank; to discharge all remaining liabilities; to divide the residue among stockholders proportionally.

SEC. 21. The cashier is to monthly publish a statement showing the Bank's condition.

SEC. 22. Relates to dividends.

SEC. 23. Relates to the tax on dividends as already established by law.

SEC. 24. On dividend day the cashier is to state, 1st, the amount of capital stock actually paid in, and then remaining as the actual capital stock of *the Bank.* 2d—The amount of the bills and notes in circulation, specifying the amount of each denomination. 3d—The greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time since the making of the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same occurred. 4th—The balances and debts of every kind due to Banks of this State and the amount due to Banks not of this State. 5th—The amount due depositors. 6th—The total amount of debts and liabilities of every description, and the greatest amount since the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same occurred.—7th—The total amount of dividends declared on the day of making the statement. 8th—The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to such Bank and in possession at the *time of making the statement, designating* the amount of each. 9th—The amount on hand, of bills, bonds, notes and other evidences of debts discounted or purchased by the Bank, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debt, the amount considered bad, the amount in suit or judgment. 10th—The value of the real and personal property held for the convenience of the Bank, specifying the amount of each. 11th—The amount of real estate taken for debts due the Bank, and and still held. 12th—the amount of the individual profits of the Bank.—13th—The total amount of the liabilities of the Bank by the Directors thereof, *collectively, specifying the gross* amount of such liabilities as principal debtors, and the gross amount as endorsers and sureties. 14—The total amount of liabilities to the Bank by stockholders thereof, collectively, specifying the gross amount of such liabilities as principal debtors, and the gross amount as endorsers or sureties, which statement shall be forthwith transmitted to the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, and a copy thereof immediately published three times in two newspapers of the county in which said Bank is located, (in one German paper, if any.)

SEC. 25. Any Bank denying its insolvency, may apply to any Court of *competent jurisdiction for an injunc*tion.

SEC. 26. In case the Auditor fails to proceed against the failing Bank, the holders of any notes of circulation or other creditors of such Bank, when their lawful demands have been refused, may apply to a Court for a writ commanding the Auditor General to proceed.

SEC. 27. When any Bank refuses to conform to the law, the Auditor may take out an injunction and enjoin such Bank, its officers, agents and all others in its employ or connected therewith, from doing business.

SEC. 27. Upon the allowance of an injunction, the property, &c., shall be vested in the receiver or receivers appointed by the Court.

SEC. 29. No Bank shall take as security for any loan or discount, a lien on any part of its capital stock.

SEC. 30. The capital stock shall not be diminished; no dividends shall be paid in case of loss by the Bank; no dividend to exceed the net profits.

SEC. 31. No Bank shall issue any paper, as money, except as is set forth by law.

SEC. 32. Each Bank shall receive at par, in payment of dues payable at such Bank for notes of hand, bills of exchange, or other evidence of debt discounted or purchased by or belonging to such Bank, the notes of circulation issued by any other solvent Bank incorporated under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 33. Allows the Bank to take, reverse, receive and charge six per cent. per annum discount, and no more. If a bill or note is paid at the place of discount instead of the place where it is made payable, it shall not be deemed usurious to charge the note of exchange between the two points. No loan to, or discount in favor of any director in which more than six per cent. shall be taken, reserved or charged, shall be forfeited, but the same shall be valid against such party. No directors shall be allowed to purchase any note or obligation which has been rejected by the board of directors, except upon the same terms prescribed by the Bank.

SEC. 34. Any attempt to show a preference (after insolvency) of one creditor to another, except in payment of circulating notes, shall be null and void.

SEC. 35. Any director who shall knowingly violate or permit to be violated any provisions of this act, by any of the Bank's officers or servants, shall forfeit all rights and privileges.

SEC. 36. Any officer or agent of a Bank, who shall embezzle, abstract or wilfully misapply any of the moneys, funds or credits of such Bank, or shall fraudulently and without authority from the directors, issue or put in circulation any of the notes of such Bank, or shall fraudulently put forth any certificate of deposit, &c., shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor—punishment, hard labor from one to ten years in the Penitentiary.

SEC. 37. Banks under special charters are authorized by a vote of the stockholders to call in and cancel their *circulating notes, and to carry on* business under this act. Any association which have advertised their intention to apply to the Legislature for a charter, may take the benefit of this act.

SEC. 38. Banks incorporated under this act have their notes at all times, receivable in payment of State taxes and other State dues.

SEC. 39. The Legislature may alter this act, provided it does not wrong any stockholder.

SEC. 40. (New section added by Mr. *Ball.*) That the Banks of this Commonwealth, doing business under other laws than this act, are hereby authorized by a vote of the stockholders of *each of said institutions, to call in not* less than 25 per cent. per annum of their circulating notes, and upon depositing with the Auditor General an equal amount of the bonds of this Commonwealth, or of the United States, as provided in the tenth section of this act, shall be entitled to receive an equal amount of circulating notes in blank of the denominations, such as they may require, numbered, registered, countersigned and stamped as required by the provisions of this *law, and when 50 per cent. of the cir*culating notes of the old bank are called in and cancelled, the said Bank shall be entitled to letters patent from the Governor, and have all the privileges and advantages of this law, as fully as is provided for, if the said Bank had been originally formed under this act; but, the remaining 50 per centum of the notes of the old Bank shall be withdrawn and cancelled within ten years thereafter, and their place, or so far as necessary for the uses of the said Bank, supplied with circulating notes under the provisions of this act, or the said Bank shall be proceeded against by the Auditor General and closed, as in case of an act of insolvency under this law.

SEC. 41. (By Mr. Ball.) If the directors of any Bank, established under *the provisions of this law, shall dis*count for themselves or either of them, or for any shareholder in the said Bank, an amount equal to the stock in the said Bank owned and held by the director or shareholder, with the intent and for the purpose of his or they withdrawing the amount of capital stock paid in by them or either of them; or if any Bank shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge, hypothecate or exchange any of its notes of circulation for the purpose of securing money to be paid in on its capital stock, it shall be taken and regarded as an act of insolvency, upon which the Auditor General shall institute the *proceedings provided by this law in* case a Bank has suspended payment of its notes in gold or silver.

SEC. 42. (By Mr. Ball.) Any laws of this Commonwealth changed or altered by the provisions of this act, or inconsistent with it, are hereby repealed, so far as applicable to the Banks, which may accept of its provisions or be incorporated under this law.

SEC. 43. (By Mr. Wilson.) That each Bank shall at all times have on hand in gold or silver coin, or its equivalent, in its vaults, an amount equal to 8 per cent. of all its circulating notes of every description whatsoever, and whenever the amount of its outstand*ing circulating notes shall exceed the* above named proportion, no more of its notes shall be paid out or otherwise put in circulation by such Bank, nor shall such Bank increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts, nor make any dividends of its profits, until the required proportion between its outstanding circulating notes and gold and silver coin, or its equivalent, shall be restored.

A MARYLAND VIEW OF VIRGINIA.—In an article on the Convention of the Old Dominion, the Baltimore *Patriot* says:

The Virginia Convention, in Committee of the Whole, are completing the work to be presented for official and final action. The Union has been well defended by the most able speakers of the body, and doubtless will be maintained by a very decisive vote.—The action of the committee upon the different resolutions proposed, as far as they have proceeded, is very clearly against secession; various amendments of a disunion feature have been voted down, and those of an opposite character approved. From present prospects, the Convention will be largely against secession and in favor of sustaining the rights of Virginia and the South *in the Union.* We have always believed that the last thing Virginia would do, would be the deed of voting herself out of the Union. She doubtless feels with the South, and is determined to secure her rights as a sovereign State. She will be satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the *Confederacy,* and if she cannot preserve this equality she will secede; but while there is the least hope of success for the maintenance of her position, she will cling to the Union.

☞ A Dutchman the other day, reading an account of a meeting, came to the words—"The meeting then dissolved." He could not define the meaning of the latter word, so he referred to his dictionary and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when Honty said—

"Dey must have werry hot wedder dere in N' York. I rot an agount of a meedin vere all de beebles had melted away."

The Revolution in the South.

Newspaper Facts and Rumors.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The peace policy of the Administration has been taken advantage of by the South, while at the same time their representatives have been here begging the President to keep hands off. While he was holding back, in the hope that some disposition, on the part of the authorities of the seceded States, would be manifested, to his great surprise, he found that, instead of peace, they were investing every fort and navy yard with rebel troops and fortifications, and actually preparing to make war upon the Federal Government. Not only this, but while the Administration was yielding to the cry against coercion, for the purpose, if possible, of averting the calamity of civil war, the very men who were loudest against coercion, were preparing for it, the Government was losing strength with the people, and the President and his Cabinet were charged with being imbecile and false to the high trust conferred upon them.

At last they have determined to enforce the laws, and to do it vigorously; but not in an aggressive spirit. When the Administration determined to order Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter, some days since, they also determined to do so on one condition—namely, that the fort and property in it should not be molested, but allowed to remain as it is. The authorities of the Confederate States would not agree to this, but manifested a disposition to get possession of the fort and United States property therein. The Government would not submit to any such humiliation.

It was immediately determined upon to keep Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, and to supply him with provisions forthwith. A portion of the fleet which should have left the port of New York last night will reach Charleston to-morrow for that purpose.

There is no desire to put additional men in the fort, unless resistance is offered to the attempt to furnish Major Anderson with supplies. The fleet will not approach Charleston with hostile intent; but in view of the great *military preparations about Fort Sum*ter, the supply vessels will go prepared to reply promptly to any resistance of a warlike character that may be offered to a peaceful approach to the fort.

The responsibility of opening the war will be thrown upon the parties who set themselves in defiance of the Government. It is sincerely hoped by the Federal authorities here that the leaders of the Secessionists will not open their batteries.

Captain Talbot conveyed instructions to Major Anderson from the President, that his Government would supply him forthwith, and in the event *that the vessels performing that duty* were fired upon, to open his batteries, and the Government would sustain him at every hazard. This is the stern condition of things.

The moment the President has any official knowledge that a blow has been struck, he will issue a proclamation calling Congress together, in which he will make some startling announcements to the country, showing to the people of the South, as well as the North, a state of facts the most extraordinary ever known.

THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The statements which have gained currency in some quarters, to the effect that President Lincoln, or the Secretary of State, entered into an agreement or arrangement with the rebel commissioners at Washington, concerning the United States forts in the South, or the course to be pursued by the Administration, are entirely without foundation. No such agreement, no such arrangement, no such understanding, has ever existed. Mr. Seward has uniformly said, in reply to *inquiries as to the policy of the Ad*ministration, that its acts would disclose its policy. On all the questions that have come before the Cabinet in relation to the course to be pursued in suppressing the rebellion of the slaveholders, and particularly in regard to the recent warlike measures of the Administration, the President and Mr. Seward are entirely agreed in opinion.—The reports to the contrary are mere fabrications.

COWARDLY CONDUCT.

A deplorable example of the demoralization of the public mind in the South has recently come to light here. In hastily opening one of the mail bags from Virginia, a small box was thrown upon the floor and broken, from which escaped two venomous snakes. It was addressed to the President of the United States, and, but for this accident, would have been sent to him, and opened without hesitation, according to the design of the cowardly wretches who conceived the infamous plot. Being free, there was no postmark, by which it might be traced.

NOTICE SERVED ON JEFF. DAVIS.

A messenger started yesterday morning for Montgomery simultaneously with one for Charleston. The Administration has served fair notice on Jefferson Davis and Governor Pickens of its intentions, and leaves with them the grave responsibility of inaugurating civil war, if they should make that election. The simple purpose is to relieve a starving garrison. Should that act of humanity be resistnd, the crime will be theirs, and the judgment of the country will justify any retribution, however severe it may be.—On this question there can be no division of sentiment in the North.

THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK FOR THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The war has commenced. The people of Richmond county, who do business largely in Virginia, and are far moved from the influence of "Northern prejudices," on Friday last gave evidence that they were not disunionists, and would tolerate no insult to their flag or to their partriotism. A schooner from Charleston, S. C., ran into Tottenville, having the Palmetto flag flying, and continued to display it after she had anchored. Some of the people then insisted that it should be hauled down, and the stars and stripes hoisted in its place. This the captain refused, but refused with so much insolence and abuse that the ire of one of the remonstrants was excited, and he gave the captain a severe beating. What became of the flag we did not learn.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE YOUNG LADIES ENCOURAGING THE VOLUNTEERS FOR PENSACOLA.

The Atlanta *Southern Confederacy,* recording the arrival and departure, on the 1st inst., of several companies of Georgia troops for Pensacola, says:

Two hundred and twenty-three young ladies of the Atlanta Female Institute, came in a body and were formed in a line at the Atlanta Hotel, under Professor Mayson and Howard. Each young lady had a small flag of the Confederate States, made of paper cambric, with the "bars" and "stars" beautifully printed thereon. Each flag also had the inscription: "From the young ladies of the Atlanta Female Institute. None but the brave deserve the fair." Miss Kane made a few remarks, when all the young ladies in a body stepped forward and presented to each member of the Gate City Guards one of the very beautiful miniature flags which they held in their hands. Three cheers for the Female Institute, were given with a hearty good will by all who were present, and and then three more were given by the crowd for the Guards.

At two o'clock all the soldiers had taken their seats in the cars, and the train of the Macon and Western road moved off with thirteen passenger cars attached, amidst the booming of cannon, and the cheering and shouting of unnumbered throngs, and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies from the windows and balconies contiguous.

UNION FEELING IN TENNESSEE.

Of the Union Convention, held at Raleigh on Monday week, the Memphis *Bulletin* says:

All men seemed to realize the fact that the permanent separation of the free and slave States would necessarily entail hopeless ruin upon the Border States—Kentucky and Missouri first giving up the institution of slavery, *and Tennessee being forced to follow* next.

The creation of two antagonistic and rival republics was conceded to be an insufferable calamity, breeding jealousies, perpetual differences, and followed by intestine fueds and civil wars. The continuance of peace would be impossible, as is seen, even now, in the restrictions sought to be imposed upon the navigation of the Mississippi. The Border States must make terms with the Northwest, and if nothing better for the Border States can be done—if the Union cannot be reconstructed—a middle confederacy becomes a matter of absolute necessity for those States *contiguous to the free States.*

The proposition to hold a Convention of the Border States at Frankfort, Ky., met with unqualified approbation.

Burial of John McLean.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of April 8th.]

The funeral of the late Judge McLean was very numerously attended from his residence in Clifton, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather.

A spirit of profound sadness pervaded the large concourse of assembled friends, earnest of a grief that was sincere and heartfelt. The ceremonies at the house were opened by the Rev. J. T. Mitchell, of Wesley Chapel, with the announcement from II Samuel, 38th verse: "Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen in Israel." He then read the 90th Psalm and a portion of the 4th chapter of 1st Thessalonians. Rev. Dr. Clark followed in a few remarks pertinent and well-timed. Rev. Mr. Allen then read an appropriate hymn, and Rev. John F. Wright closed the exercises with prayer. An opportunity was has by the friends to take a last look upon the earthly remains of the *distinguished* dead. His marked, noble features had been left by the spirit in perfect repose, and wore an expression of remarkable serenity, disease seeming to have caused him but little pain in his last moments and to have produced no emaciation.

The plate on his coffin bore the following inscription:

JOHN McLEAN,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

BORN, March 14th, 1785.
DIED, April 4th, 1861.

It is worthy of remark that the date of his death was the twentieth anniversary of the death of Gen. Harrison.

The following named gentlemen served as pall bearers:

Judge Leavitt, Judge Esto, Judge Storer, Judge Hall, J. H. Grossbeck, Nathaniel Wright, Henry E. Spencer, N. Longworth, R. Buchanan, Flamen Ball, Henry Stanberry, and John Reeves, Esquires.

A long retinue of carriages followed the remains to their resting place, in Spring Grove Cemetery, and closed the earthly relations of one in whose great achievments was fully verried by the proverb, "*Nil sine magno vita labore dedit mortalibus.*"

In the review of the life of Judge McLean, in Friday's papers, it was stated that four children were born to him in his first marriage—two only remaining alive. This was erroneous. Four daughters and three sons were the fruit of that marriage—of whom three survive, two sons, Nathaniel and John, and one daughter, the wife of Col Joseph Taylor, of the U. S. Army. The one child born of his second marriage died in infancy. Instead of receiving the degree of L. L. D. from Transylvania University, that honor was conferred upon him by the "Ohio Wesleyan University," and also by Harvard University.

A sermon suggested by the life and character of the Judge, will be delivered at some time to be designated hereafter.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 17, 1861.

THE STARS AND STRIPES MUST BE DEFENDED.—The time for *action*, and *resolute action*, by the Government and by all to whom the honor of their country is dear, has arrived. Our flag must be defended by brave and patriotic hearts, or be dishonored. Rebellion South, and treason North, must be met and conquered. The issue is not whether the Democratic party or the Republican party shall triumph in the next campaign, but it is simply whether this Republic or its enemies shall be overthrown. We shall know no party but the party in favor of defending the flag of our country. We were for peace as long as it was possible to hope for peace; but now that war has been forced upon our Government by the Southern disunionists, we are for dealing with the rebels as they deserve. There is no middle ground in the issue before us—every man, high or low, must take his position for or against the Government, as a patriot or traitor. The Government would be false to its trust if it failed to meet its enemies resolutely and fearlessly.—We call upon men of all parties to throw old party jealousies to the winds and unite in one solid column for the defence of our Government and the honor of our country.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and are now opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress the said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor and facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of the popular Government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to re-possess the forts, places, and property, which have been seized from the Union, and, in every event, the utmost care will be observed consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth. ABRAMAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

The Surrender of Fort Sumpter.

After undergoing for forty hours one of the most terrific sieges known in military history, Fort Sumpter has been surrendered into the hands of the rebels. The details of this conflict are elaborately told in our telegraphic despatches from Charleston. The story is one of intense and thrilling interest. As these advices are sent under the eyes of the Secessionists, and as they bear evidence of having been prepared by those unfriendly to our laws, there must be many statements of an improbable and exaggerated nature, which our readers should be careful in crediting. Out of this mass of strange, contradictory, and partial rumors we can, we think, safely assume these conclusions:

The rebels were determined to compel a surrender of the fort as quickly as possible, and at whatever cost. Their well-constructed and efficiently-managed batteries completely surrounded the fortress, and, from the time the firing commenced at 4 o'clock on Friday morning until the time of surrender, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, there was no cessation in the fire. The effect on Fort Sumpter began to be manifest on Saturday morning, when dense clouds of smoke were seen to arise from its walls, occasioned, as we learn, by the bursting of loaded shells, which were ignited by the fire in the fort before they could be removed. The flames progressed so rapidly that the commander was compelled to cease firing, and turn his attention to quenching them. In the meantime, the fire was continued with fearful effect, and the interior of the fortress became a mass of ruins. The flag-staff was shot away, but another flag was immediately hoisted on a pole on the ramparts. Finding that he was overpowered, the Major hoisted a flag of truce, but the rebels still continued to fire, refusing to make terms and insisting on an unconditional surrender. In the meantime, the ships-of-war were outside the bar, spectators of the conflict. No effort was made by them to relieve the fort, for reasons which are not explained. The commander, finding that such relief was impossible, and seeing that certain death awaited all under his command if the conflict was continued, unconditionally surrendered.

The troops remained in the fort, completely prostrated from over exertions. Five men were wounded, one it is thought mortally.—It was physically impossible for them to continue the fight. It is said that none of the Carolinians were injured. The fire from Fort Sumpter badly damaged Fort Moultre and the floating battery, but was otherwise very ineffective. The small number of men prevented Major Anderson from working many of the guns, and even these he was finally compelled to abandon, in order to preserve if possible, the fortress. The Major went on board the steamer Isabel, on Saturday evening and sailed for New York, where he will probably arrive on Wednesday morning. His men will accompany him.—However humiliated we may feel as a nation at witnessing the surrender, there is no doubt that Major Anderson proved himself to be a courageous and discreet officer, and that his defence of Fort Sumpter was in every respect creditable to his fame as a soldier and commander.—*The Press.*

WAR BEGUN!

The First Gun Fired by the Rebel Government!

Fire Opened on Fort Sumpter!

MAJOR ANDERSON REPLIES!

BRISK CANNONADING!

Fort Sumpter Surrendered.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April, 12.—The fight has commenced. This is all I can say at present.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CHARLELTON, April 12.—The ball has been opened at last, and war is inaugurated.

The batteries on Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and other points, opened on Fort Sumpter at 4 o'clock this morning.

Fort Sumpter returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading was kept up.

The militia are under arms, and the whole of our population are on the streets.

Correspondence Between the Southern Authorities preceding the Hostilities.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The following is the telegraphic correspondence which took place between the War Department of the Confederate Government and General Beauregard immediately preceeding the commencement of the hostilities. The correspondence grew out of the formal notification of the United States Government disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first despatch:

[No. 1.]

CHARLESTON, April 8.

TO HON. L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR: An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Governor Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumpter—peaceably, if possible, otherwise by force.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.]

MONTGOMERY, April 10.

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, CHARLESTON: If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumpter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it. Answer.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 3]

CHARLESTON, April, 10.

TO L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR: The demand will be made to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 4.]

MONTGOMERY, April 10.

GEN. BEAUREGARD, CHARLESTON: Unless there are especial reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 5.]

CHARLESTON, April 10.

TO L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR, MONTGOMERY: The reasons are special for 12 o'clock.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6.]

CHARLESTON, April 11.

TO L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR: The demand was sent at 2 o'clock. Allowed till 6 to answer.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.]

MONTGOMERY, April 11.

GEN. BEAUREGARD, CHARLESTON: Telegraph the reply of Anderson.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[REPLY OF ANDERSON.]

[No. 8.]

CHARLESTON, April 11.

L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR: Major Anderson replies as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor, and of my obligations to my Government, prevents my compliance."

He adds verbally: "I will evade the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." Answer.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 9]

MONTGOMERY, April 11.

TO GEN. BEAUREGARD, CHARLESTON: We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumpter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that, in the meantime, he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Sumpter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused reduce the fort as your judgment decides to be most practicable.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 10.]

CHARLESTON, April 12.

TO L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR: He would not consent. I write to-day.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 12 (received in Philadelphia at 9.30 P. M.)—The firing has continued all day without intermission.

Two of Fort Sumpter's guns have been silenced.

It is reported that a breach has been made in the southeast wall of Fort Sumpter.

The answer made by Major Anderson to General Beauregard's demand was, that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty has as yet happened to any of our men (the Carolinians.)

Of the nineteen batteries in position, only seven have opened on Fort Sumpter. The remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet.

Two thousand men reached the city this morning and embarked for Morris Island and other points in that neighborhood.

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 12.—(Received in Philadelphia at 10.30 P. M.)—The bombardment of Fort Sumpter still continues.

The floating battery and Stephens' battery are operating freely.

Fort Sumpter continues to return the fire.

[FIFTH DESPATCH.]

CHARLETTON, April 12.—The firing has ceased for the night, to be renewed at day-light in the morning, unless an attempt be made in the meantime to reinforce Fort Sumpter, to repel which ample arrangements have been made.

The seceders have worked their guns admirably well.

Only two were wounded during the day.

Fresh troops are arriving here by every train.

[SIXTH DESPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 12.—(Received in Philadelphia, April 13, 2 o'clock, A. M.)—The bombardment of Fort Sumpter is still going on, every twenty minutes, from the mortars.

It is supposed that Major Anderson is resting his men for the night as he has ceased to reply.

Three vessels-of-war are reported outside, but they cannot get in. The sea is rough.

[SEVENTH DESPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 13.—2.30 A. M.—It will be utterly impossible to reinforce Fort Sumpter to-night. A storm is raging, and the sea is very rough.

The mortar batteries will be kept playing on Fort Sumpter all night.

CHARLESTON, April 13, 10½ o'clock.—At intervals of twenty minutes, the firing was kept up all night on Fort Sumter.

Major Anderson ceased to fire at 6 o'clock in the evening.

All night he was engaged in repairing the damage done to the Fort, and protecting the guns in barbette on the parapet.

He commenced to return the fire this morning at 7 o'clock, but seems to be greatly disabled.

The battery on Cumming's Point does Fort Sumter great damage.

At 9 o'clock this morning a dense smoke poured out from the walls of Fort Sumter.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—(Received at Philadelphia at 2 P. M.—*The Federal flag at Fort Sumter is at half mast, signalling distress.*

The shells from Fort Moultrie and Morris Island fall into Anderson's stronghold thick and fast. They can be seen in their course from the Charleston battery.

The breach made in Fort Sumter is on the side opposite Cumming's Point. Two of its port holes are knocked into one, and the wall from the top is crumbling.

Three vessels, one of them a very large sized steamer, are over the bar, and seem to be preparing to participate in the conflict.

The five of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie is divided between Fort Sumter and the ships-of-war.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Two of Major Anderson's magazines have exploded. It is thought that they were only the smaller magazines.

Only occasional shots are now fired at him from Fort Moultrie.

The Morris Island battery is doing heavy work.

The greatest excitement prevails in the city.

The wharves, steeples, housetops and every available place are packed with people.

The ships in the offing have not yet aided Anderson.

It is now too late for them to come over the bar, as the tide is ebbing.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Noon.—The ships in the offing appear quietly at anchor, and have not fired a gun.

The entire roofs of Anderson's barracks are in a vast sheet of flames.

Shells from Cumming's Point and Fort Moultrie are bursting in and over Fort Sumter in quick succession.

The Federal flag still waves over the fort.

Major Anderson is only occupied in putting out the fire.

Every shot appears to tell, and the spectators are anxiously expecting the striking of the flag.

[RECEIVED AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE AT 3.15 P. M.]

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Fort Sumpter is undoubtedly on fire.

The flames are raging.

Anderson has thrown out a raft loaded with men, who are passing up buckets of water to extinguish the flames.

The fort is scarcely discernable for the smoke.

The men on the raft are now the objects of fire from Morris Island.

With good glasses, the balls can be seen skipping the water and striking the unprotected raft.

Great havoc is created among the poor fellows.

It is surmised that Anderson is gradually blowing up the fort. He scarcely fires a gun.

The flames are bursting from all the port holes of Fort Sumpter, and destruction is inevitable.

The few shots that Anderson fired this morning, knocked the bricks off the chimneys on the officers' quarters at Fort Moultrie like a whirlwind.

It seems that Anderson's only hope is to hold out for aid from the ships.

Two war ships are making in towards Morris Island with the view to land troops to silence the batteries.

SURRENDER OF FORT SUMPTER.

Details of the Surrender.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Evening.—Hostilities have for the present ceased, and the victory belongs to South Carolina.

With the display of the flag of truce on the ramparts of Fort Sumpter, at half past one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surrender was made. The Carolinians had no idea that the fight was at an end. Soon after the flag-staff of Major Anderson was shot away; Colonel Wigfall, the aid of General Beauregard, at his commander's request, went to Fort Sumpter with a white flag, to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, and while the firing was raging on all sides he effected a landing at Sumpter. He approached a port-hole and was met by Major Anderson, the commandant of the fort. The latter said that he had just displayed a white flag, but the firing was kept up nevertheless.

Colonel Wigfall replied that Major Anderson must haul down the American flag; that no parley would be granted—surrender or fight was the word.

Major Anderson then hauled down his flag and displayed only the flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased, and two others of Gen. Beauregard's staff, ex-Senator Chestnut and ex-Governor Manning, came over in a boat, and stipulated with Major Anderson that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of Gen. Beauregard.

Major Anderson was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the fort, while Messrs. Chestnut and Manning came over to the city, accompanied by a member of the Palmetto Guards bearing the colors of his company. There were men at the pier by hundreds of citizens, and as they marched up the streets to the General's quarters, the crowd was swelled to thousands. Shouts rent the air and the wildest joy was manifested on occasion of the welcome tidings.

Your correspondent accompanied the officers of General Beauregard's staff on a visit to Fort Sumpter. None but the officers, however, were allowed to land. They went down in a steamer, and carried three fire-engines for the purpose of putting out the flames.

The fire, however, had been previously extinguished by the exertions of Major Anderson and his men. The visitors reported that Major Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed, and he had no hope of reinforcements, as the fleet lay idly by during thirty hours, and either would not or could not help him. Besides this, his men were prostrated from over exertions. There were but five of them hurt, four badly, and one, it is thought, mortally, but the rest were worn out and physically incapable of continuing the fight.

The explosions that were heard and seen from the city in the morning were caused by the bursting of loaded shells ignited by the fire, which could not be removed quick enough.

The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie.

Within Fort Sumpter everything but the casemates is an utter ruin. The whole interior looks like a blackened mass of ruins.—Many of the guns are dismounted.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The officers' quarters and barracks are torn to pieces. The frame houses on the island are riddled with shot, and in many instances the whole sides of the houses are torn out.

Dr. Crawford, Major Anderson's surgeon, is slightly woundeded in the face.

It is positively asserted that none of the Carolina troops are injured.

[The above is from a special correspondent of the Associated Press, who reached Charleston only on Saturday, and may be relied on as entirely correct.—REPORTER.]

Later from Charleston—The Negotiations Completed.

CHARLESTON, April 14—9 o'clock A. M.—The negotiations were completed last night, and Major Anderson with his command will evacuate Fort Sumpter this morning. It is supposed that he will embark on board one of the war vessels on our bar.

Ten o'clock.—The steamer *Isabel* is now steaming up, and will take General Beauregard to Fort Sumpter, which will be turned over by Major Anderson to the Confederate States.

It is now reported that Major Anderson and his command will proceed to New York on the steamer *Isabel*.

Departure of Anderson and his Men for New York—The Fleet Still Outside.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Major Anderson and his men will leave to-night at 11 o'clock, in the steamer *Isabel*, for New York.

The war fleet is still outside.

The scene when Anderson and his men took formal leave of Fort Sumpter was a thrilling and impressive one.

LATEST NEWS.

Albany, N. Y., April 15.—The Legislature this morning passed a bill appropriating $3,000,000 to equip thirty thousand volunteers, in addition to the present State force, and Governor Morgan has issued his proclamation accordingly.

Montgomery, Ala., April 15.—Secretary Toombs has received a dispatch from Breckinridge and Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, stating that the people are greatly excited over the war news, and their friends sympathize entirely with the South. They represent that 7,000 men of the Border States are under arms, and have offered their services, to move at a moment's notice for the War Department at Montgomery.

Washington, April 15.—The Philadelphia Banks have tendered to Gov. Curtin, who is now in this city, all the money that the State may need for the war. A similar communication from the Banks of Pittsburgh has just been handed him by a distinguished capitalist of that city.

Baltimore, April 14.—The deep Union sentiment of the city has been displayed unmistakably since Friday.

Men with cockades and Secession emblems have been chased by crowds and obliged to seek the protection of the police.

Worcester, Mass., April 14.—Men of all parties here declare their readiness to sustain the Government.

Providence, April 14.—Men of all ages and vocations are offering to enlist.

Norwich, Conn., April 14.—All our people are ready to uphold our Government, and hundreds are ready to enlist.

Chicago, April 14.—All parties here express a determination to uphold the Government in enforcing the laws and maintining the supremacy of the nation.

Detroit, April 14.—The unanimous sentiment of the State is, that the position assumed by the Government must be maintained.

Washington, April 14.—Senator Douglas called upon the President last evening, and assured him that he was prepared to sustain the Administration in the exercise of all its constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capital.

Cincinnati, April 15.—The surrender of Fort Sumpter has created a profound sensation. The military spirit of the city is thoroughly aroused, and the stars and stripes wave from every point. The people to a man will sustain the administration.

Washington, April 15.—Secretary Cameron this morning accepted the services of the Washington Brigade of Philadelphia, commanded by General William F. Small.

Charleston, April 15.—When Major Anderson's quarters were burning, Gen. Beauregard sent orders of assistance before the white flag was run up. Colonel Wigfall received the sword surrendered by Anderson, and then complimented his bravery by returning it to him.

Lancaster, April 15.—Secession has no followers here. All parties are united in sustaining the government at all hazards.

Ex-President Buchanan remarked to one of his most intimate and political friends today, "*That the government had gone to the utmost verge of forbearance, and it was now the duty of all good citizens, to stand by the government.*"

Boston, April 15.—All political questions and divisions have been dropped here, and the universal sentiment of the city and State is for the defence of our flag to the last.—Twenty thousand volunteers have already tendered their services at the Adjutant General's office. General B. F. Butler, an ardent Breckinridge supporter, has tendered his services with his entire brigade.

Baltimore, April 15.—The Union feeling in the city is strong this morning. The Minute Men, an organization 2,500 strong, which has been drilling ever since the Presidential election, threw out the Stars and Stripes this morning, from their headquarters, with the motto "the Union and Constitution."

Charleston, April 15.—Major Anderson, with his command, departed in the Isabel for New York to-day. In saluting his flag before leaving, a pile of cartridges exploded killing two men and wounding four others. One was buried in the fort with military honors, and the other is to be buried by the Carolina troops. The wounded were brought to this city. The confederate and Palmetto flags were raised on the fort, which is garrisoned by Palmetto guards. It is believed that the war vessels have established a blockade.

Philadelphia, April 15.—The war feeling in Philadelphia is intense. Men of all parties (with a few exceptions,) are preparing to stand by the Government.

Harrisburg, April 15.—The whole people are ready to aid the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 15th, P. M.—General Scott ran up his flag to-day on the War Department, and that will henceforth be the Head-quarters of the Army.

An attack on Pensacola is expected to begin before to-morrow night.

Information has been received that there will be a determined resistance to the passage of Pennsylvania troops through Baltimore.

The following are the requisitions of the President upon the Governors of the several States for military to act in the maintenance of the Union: New York, 17 Regiments, Pennsylvania, 16, Illinois, 6, Indiana, 6, Missouri, 4, Kentucky, 4, Ohio, 3, Tennessee, 2, Massachusetts, 2, Wisconsin, 1, Minnesota, 1, Iowa, 1, Michigan, 1, Delaware, 1, Connecticut, 1, Rhode Island, 1, Vermont, 1, New Hampshire, 1, Maine, 1.

Seventy-five Regiments in all, of one thousand men each.

[But Seventy Regiments appear in the above list, and as New Jersey and Maryland are not included, we infer the other Five Regiments have been accidentally omitted by the Telegraph Reporter.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15.—Gov. Morton is in possession of information from all parts of the State indicating that volunteer companies are being formed everywhere, and that 30,000 men can be relied on to respond to any call for their services in defending the National flag.

READING, April 15.—The Ringgold Light Artillery are on parade this morning, for practice, and muster 90 men. Every one expecting to be ordered on duty for the United States service before leaving their guns.

Wilmington, April 14.—The Union sentiment down here is strong. You can safely estimate the little Diamond State as Union to the core. Ten thousand men could be mustered at short notice, in defence of the Stars and Stripes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1861.

THE EFFECT OF THE REACTION IN THE FREE STATES.

The bold and thorough national tone of nearly all the newspapers in the great cities North, East, and west is having the happiest effect upon our population here, and cannot fail to be welcomed by the Union men in the Border and Cotton States. It is beyond controversy that the martial attitude of Pennsylvania, and the utter extinction of all party lines in a determination to uphold the hands of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet in executing the laws and defending the public property, will encourage and strengthen every true friend of the country wherever he may be found.

THE ATTITUDE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Leading Democrats who have reached Washington by the morning and evening trains bring the gratifying intelligence that the Democratic party, with the exception of a few Disunion fossils, is uniting heartily with all the friends of the Government, and that whatever steps may be taken by Mr. Lincoln to vindicate his authority and to maintain the flag will be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people of that gallant State.

THE CAPITOL GUARDED BY TROOPS.

The Secretary of War, yesterday afternoon, detailed as a guard for the Capitol, the Union Mechanic Rifle, mustered into service the day before, numbering sixty-odd men, and commanded by Captain Rutherford. This corps is composed chiefly of the working men engaged on the Capitol extension. They are comfortably quartered in the most commodious part of the building.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE U. S. SERVICE.

As an indication of the spirit of our community, it is gratifying to know that quite a number of our citizens, hitherto not connected with any military organization, have volunteered to enlist in the United States regular service, while others are ready to do so if their services are required.

LOYALTY OF THE VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

The Government has received the full complement of men required from among our volunteer companies, and was obliged to dismiss a number of companies who tendered their services after the full number of 500 men were mustered into the service. In the seven companies enrolled last, not a single man declined the oath or the service into which he was called.

Letter From "Occasional."

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1861.

It is barely possible that, by the time this letter reaches you, the dance will have been opened at Charleston, by the attack upon Fort Sumpter, or rather upon the vessels bearing provisions and supplies for Major Anderson and his garrison. This step of the Administration places the confederated conspirators in a most fearful position. It is proposed not to reinforce Fort Sumpter, but to send fresh to keep the American troops alive who are behind its walls. The expedition is, therefore, an expdition of pure humanity. Our Government proposes to do only what the Secessionists themselves did until they had been furnishing to Anderson in the hope of compelling him to evacuate. The responsibility of directing a fire upon unarmed vessels, coming upon such a mission, will add a new burden to the odium which has accumulated upon Jeff. Davis and the men who are following him into the abyss of disunion and disgrace. Should this forcible resistance be attempted, in that event, a determined effort will be made to enter Fort Sumpter, and in this effort many valuable lives may be lost, and probably an internecine warfare begun, the end of which no human foresight can tell. The moral power, the right and justice, and of long forbearance under repeated outrages—will be on the side of the Administration of the General Government; and the accusation which cannot be successfully answered, of having rushed into rebelion without excuse, and of having pushed this rebellion forward, amid all manner of crimes, and finally of having opened the war, by an attack upon a peaceful and entirely humane expedition, will settle upon the conspirators in such a manner as to disgrace them in the eyes of the civilized world.

The next thing to ascertain, should hostilities begin either at Charleston or Pensacola, is whether the men engaged in these insane proceedings will be sustained by the great body of the Southern people—whether, in fact, the first gun fired in these distant waters, when heard in Maryland and Virginia, will induce these two States to secede. Should they do so, the Government will find itself sandwiched between Secession States, in the midst, possibly, of a community which itself may become disaffected in that event, and thus its troubles will be immeasurably increased. The utmost confidence is expressed that both Virginia and Maryland will go out, and the desire to force them out, doubtless, is one of the controlling motives of Davis and Beauregard in hastening a bloody collision with the authorities of the Federal Government. Time will determine. Meanwhile, Mr. Lincoln, General Cameron, General Scott, and the friends of the Administration and the Union, have adopted such precautionary measures as to render it impossible, in any condition of things, to capture Washington, or drive from it our public servants constitutionally elected. Washington will be held not only against the Disunionists of the Cotton States, but until the Union sentiment in Virginia and Maryland, if temporarily overwhelmed, shall become strong enough to put down those who are now boasting of their supremacy. Should Washington be beleaugered, should Maryland and Virginia strike hands with the Secessionists, *nothing will prevent the people of the free States from coming here and from sustaining the Government in its determination to hold on to Washington to the last*. Whatever may be said of coercing the Cotton States, one sentiment is embedded in the American heart, and that is, that the capital can never be surrendered to the conspirators; and if the madcaps of Maryland and Virginia entertain any idea that the people of the free States will not come hither in thousands to defend their own Government, they are greatly mistaken.

OCCASIONAL.

[From the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

The Virginia Commissioners—Interview With the President—His Reply.

WASHINGTON, April, 13.—The Commissioners from Virginia had a pleasant interview with the President this morning.

The result was simply a statement by the President that he will act according to the Inaugural programme, hold the public property and defend it, waging no war against the Seceding States, and maintaining the defensive. The President's reply was given in writing.

It will be recollected that the Commissioners came hither under instructions to respectfully ask the President to communicate to the Convention the policy to be pursued in regard to the Confederate States.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The regular troops have been ordered to the outskirts of the city and have proceeded thither, to watch every avenue thereto, while the volunteers recently mustered in guard the armories and public buildings.

WASHINGTON, April 13—3 P. M.—Official advices have just been received from Montgomery. They state that the Congress there will immediately declare war against the United States, discriminating in their declaration between alien friends and alien enemies—that is between those who sustain and those who oppose the Washington Administration. This may be relied on.

A dispatch from a secession source at Charleston, in cipher, says that the fire from Fort Sumter ceased at 10 o'clock to-day. The flag was at half-mast, and the fleet had been signalled by Major Anderson. The fleet was engaged with the battery on Morris Island.

All is comparatively quiet at the White House and the Departments to-day. There was a brief session of the Cabinet this morning at 11 o'clock.

It is asserted in political circles that the President will call for the service of volunteers.

A proclamation for an extra session of Congress is expected to be issued on Monday.

The President has no information of the operations at Charleston except what he gets through the press.

More troops are being sworn in at the War Department. The volunteers of Alexandria were ordered out to-day.

PASSAGE OF THE WAR BILL.

An Act for the Better Organization of the Militia of the Commonwealth.

The following is the law adopted on Friday evening at Harrisburg, and signed by the Governor:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth shall, in addition to the commander-in-chief, who shall have one aid for each division, to be appointed and commissioned by him during his term of office, consist of one adjutant general, who, until otherwise ordered, shall act as paymaster general, inspector general, and judge advocate, one commissary general, and one quartermaster general, who shall each be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the passage of this act, and to hold their commissions during his pleasure; and they shall each give security in the sum of $20,000.

SEC. 2. That the adjutant general shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and in addition three dollars per day when actually engaged in the service of the State; the quartermaster general and commissary general, shall each receive five dollars per day when actually engaged in the service of the State. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare the room formerly occupied by the canal commissioners, in the Capitol, for the use of the officers before named, who shall be allowed one clerk, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be appointed by the adjutant general.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the officers before named, to proceed at once to a thorough organization of the militia of the State, and the adjutant general shall keep a complete and correct record of all the organized volunteer companies of the State, including the number of efficient men in each, and the number and quality of their arms and equipments, and the captain of each company shall make monthly returns of the same to the adjutant general. And should the President of the United States at any time make a requisition for part of the militia of this State for the public service, the adjutant general shall take the most prompt measures for supplying the number of men required, and having them marched to the place of rendezvous, and shall call them by divisions, brigades, regiments, or single companies, as directed by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of organizing, equipping, and arming the militia of this State, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid by the State Treasurer out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. That should the ordinary revenues of the State not be realized in time to meet the expenditures that may be incurred under the provisions of this act, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to anticipate the excess receipts to the treasury above the ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, by temporary loans, based on the faith of the Commonwealth, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. Such loans shall be negotiated by the Governor, at such times and in such amounts (not to exceed the amount appropriated) as the objects and purposes hereinbefore stated shall require. The certificates of loan shall be signed by the State Treasurer and countersigned by the Governor, and shall not be extended beyond the close of the next fiscal year, to which period the excess receipts above the ordinary expenditures are hereby pledged for the payment of such loans.

SEC. 6. That the adjutant general, quartermaster general, and commissary general shall expend such amounts of the money hereby appropriated as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. All such expenditures shall be made under the direction and by the advice and consent of the Governor, and no bill shall be paid without being endorsed by him and afterwards settled in the usual manner by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, when the auditor general shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same.

SEC. 7. That so much of any laws as may be supplied by or conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

The War News at Boston.

BOSTON, April 13.—The war news produces intense excitement here and throughout the State. The general sentiment is that the Government is right and must be sustained.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The military of this State are rapidly tendering their services to the Government. Twenty-five thousand men can be thrown into Washington from this State alone, within five days if necessary.

An Important Bill.

The following bill passed the Senate unanimously on Saturday last. It has also passed the House.

AN ACT supplementary to an Act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or other enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State or Government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America for that purpose, every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the Court. *Provided*, That this Act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving civil commissions for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing.

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall build, construct, alter or fit out, or shall aid or assist in building, constructing, altering or fitting out any vessel or vessels for the purpose of making war or privateering, or other purpose, to be used in the service of any person or parties whatsoever to make war on the United States of America, or to resist by force the execution of the laws of the United States, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment at labor, not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Excitement at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—The intelligence from Charleston has produced great excitement, and the anxiety to obtain further news is intense.

A man made his appearance in the streets with a large secession cockade on his hat. He was pursued by a mob, and was only protected from violence by the interference of the police.

CONTEMPLATED SEIZURE OF THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.—The following is an extract of a letter received in New York city from a gentlemen of high position in Washington. It is dated on the 2d inst:

"The possession of the sent of government by the southern confederacy, is an event most confidently predicted to take place within sixty days. The wife of a United States Senator told me an anecdote illustrative of the purposes of the President of the southern confederacy. He holds a very eligible pew in the Rev. Mr. Hall's church, and a lady, wishing to obtain it, wrote to him that she would give what he gave for it. He replied, 'that so far from relinquishing my (his) pew, I have ordered an engraved plate to be affixed to it bearing my name.' A lady, just from Montgomery, in taking leave of Mrs. Davis, asked, 'And what message must I bear from you to my lady friends in Washington?' She replied, "Tell them I shall be happy to receive their calls at the White House some two months hence.' This is very elaborate, trifling, or unsurpassed castle building."

The Dollar Jewelry.

The Syracuse *Journal* has an article on the subject of the "dollar jewelry," which is astonishing many people by its apparent cheapness, from which we make a few extracts. While the proprietors have a perfect right to sell those goods the public should also know what it is they are purchasing, especially as a large proportion of the purchasers are composed of servant girls and poor people, of the middle walks of life, who are ignorant of the quality of what they purchase, and judge of the article purchased by the intensity of its glitter.

The principal composition used in the manufacture of this jewelry is termed *Oreide*, and is simply an excellent quality of brass. It is the most positive imitation of gold that has ever been discovered; it wears like it, not discoloring anything it touches as common brass or copper will: it may be engraved or chased—being the same all the way through; it is much softer and more readily fused than gold, however, and its value may be imagined when we say that a dozen finely chased table spoons of this metal, can be bought for $4.50, with a profit to the retailer, even at that price of over thirty-three per cent."

"Of this metal, the New York *Scientific American*, most excellent authority, says:

"Oreide of gold, of which so many cheap articles of jewelry are now made, is simply a very beautiful brass, without a single grain of gold in its composition."

"The costliest part of the "Oreide" operation is the moulds and forms in which the jewelry is shaped and cut. Were they obliged to have these moulds made expressly at each change of fashion, it would materially reduce the profits; but they avoid this difficulty by purchasing the moulds in which jewelers have the real gold jewelry, and thus also obtain the latest patterns. Probably the most expensive looking piece of jewelry does not cost for the metal, moulding, putting together and making up, *forty cents*.

"These cheap jewelry stores now established in almost every city of the United States, originated only some three months since, yet the proprietors already are reaping a golden harvest. They advertise liberally, draw crowds of customers, and in the aggregate their sales must be enormous."

Halifax, N. S, April 13.—The provincial legislature to-day adopted resolutions expressive of the deepest regret at the state of affairs in the South, and appeal to God Almighty to avert the danger to our institutions.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 17, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

☞ Our paper is crowded with important news. We have not room for half we would like to give our readers, but we give all of the greatest importance up to the hour of going to press.

☞ President Lincoln has taken decisive steps to sustain the honor of our country. See his Proclamation.

TO ARMS!—A meeting of the Standing Stone Guards will be held at the Court House this (Wednesday) evening for the purpose of tendering their services to the Government.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Legislature has given us the following counties to compose the 16th Congressional District. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin. This is something better than the old district.

FIRE.—On Wednesday last the house of Mr. Joseph Nightwine took fire from some cause unknown, and before the flames were conquered the building was badly damaged. The two story back building was almost completely burnt out, leaving nothing but the logs standing, and the roof and the upper part of the front building, also log, was destroyed. Loss $250.—No insurance. A number of articles of household furniture and a quantity of bedding was also destroyed. The loss falls heavily upon Mr. Nightwine.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Our schools opened again on Monday last, with following teachers in charge:

1st Male School,	Luther Whipple.
2d do do,	Robert Turbett.
3d do do,	Mrs. S. A. Welch.
1st Female do,	Miss E. M. Africa.
2d do do,	Miss S. H. Myers.
3d do do,	Miss J. M. Brown.

The teachers have more than an ordinary reputation as teachers, and we hope they will not fail in giving general satisfaction.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.—The accommodation train again commenced running between this place and Hollidaysburg on Monday last. It arrives and leaves here between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Huntingdon county was represented in Fort Sumpter by one brave soldier, in the person of James Watkins, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins now in this place.

☞ Another new stock of Oil Window Shades at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Ancient Jerusalem,—A Splendid Map. See advertisement.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Pursuant to previous announcement, the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society assembled in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst. President S. Miles Green, in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. The committee appointed at the last meeting to report on the best method of resuscitating worn out meadow lands, raising grass, &c., reported. Report accepted and committee discharged.

Committee appointed to report on the best and most economical fence for the farmers of Huntingdon county, not being present, was on motion, continued.

Committee on the best method of improving the breed of horses in this county, reported. Report accepted and committee discharged.

The committee appointed to report on the best mode of improving the breed of cattle, not being prepared to report in consequence of the death of Mr. Colder, chairman, was on motion, continued, and Mr. Geo. Jackson, of Jackson township, was added to the committee in the place of Mr. Colder, deceased.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Wm. F. Shaw, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His Providence to remove from amongst us by death, our esteemed fellow-member, John Colder, Sr., of Porter township, therefore,

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be recorded with the minutes of the Society, and published in the county papers.

On motion of Maj. Wm. Moore, of West township, a committee of three were appointed to report at the next meeting, on the best method of improving the breed of sheep. Chair appointed Maj. Wm. Moore, David Rupert, and Elisha Shoemaker, Sr., said committee.

The following resolution was offered by John C. Watson, Esq., and adopted:

Resolved, That this society will hold an exhibition during the coming fall, and that the time and place be determined at the next regular meeting.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to prepare a list of premiums for the same, to be submitted to the society at the next meeting. The chair appointed G. Miller, Jacob Miller, Thos. Fisher, A. W. Benedict, and David Dunn, said committee.

On motion of B. X. Blair, Esq., the President be authorized to confer with the people of the different localities throughout the county and ascertain the amount they are respectively willing to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the exhibition, to be submitted at the next meeting, the exhibition to be held at the place contributing the greatest amount for that purpose. Some amendments to this proposition were offered and rejected. An animated and somewhat protracted discussion followed the introduction of this resolution which was participated in by Messrs. Blair, Isett, Jackson, Grim, Dougherty, Lutz, Dunn, and others, when the following was offered by Mr. Africa as a substitute:

Resolved, That the original resolution, relative to the holding of a county fair, together with all consequent resolutions be postponed till the next meeting for further consideration.

Pending the debate on this resolution the Society adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming August Court.

S. MILES GREEN, Prest.

R. McDIVITT,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, } Sec'ys.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

WEST TOWNSHIP, April 12, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—I have seated myself for the purpose of answering your call to correspondents. It has been several months since I wielded my pen for the columns of the GLOBE.

Locals ars scarce. If you doubt it Mr. Editor read the productions of that high-toned, literary *apparatus* of Mooresville, whose gaseous effusions appear in the *Journal & American*, signed "SYKESY."

It is very strange that a little learning makes fools of so many promising young men. What volumes of unsullied truth the following lines contain:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing—
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

How true! "Sykesy" has not imbibed enough of the sweet waters to enable him to know that he knows nothing. If he had he would not come out with language as egotistical and sarcastic as the following:

"*Why the man (Farmer") must be out of his mind! It is a greater job to reflect on or silence "Sykesy" than Hercules had to clean the Augean Stables and it seems to strike me as being over sensitive in a man of "Farmer's" capacity to undertake the job.*"

Again he speaks of his ("Sykesy's" of course) "*consistency.*" And in the same would be communication says:

"Farmer" you will have to post yourself better in newspaper correspondence before you can compete with your eye-sore "Sykesy."

What sentiments to be placed in the hands of our youth for their perusal, by one who pretends to be a teacher—a literary man if you please. A model man after whom the rising generation may copy. Such men should not be intrusted with the instruction of youth. The teacher should be a *model* man.—Self praise is no recommendation, and when we hear men boast of their own abilities. We want no better assurance that they are men of very contracted minds, and as a natural consequence limited knowledge.

Such correspondence is an injury to society; it is not looked upon by thinking men and women in any other light than that of a nuisance, calculated to foster a spirit of contention and ill feeling.

I have been visiting some of the schools in this county, and am sorry to say that in many townships the great cause of education is spiritually dead.

A great number of the teachers are unfit to teach. Not particularly so with regard to the subject matter to be taught but the ability to communicate And last, though not least, there is no system of school government.—System and order constitute the first law of Heaven. And they are as essential in the school-room as in the planetary system.

The people appear to be laboring under that mistaken idea that if a man can only "read, write and cipher" he is fit to teach. They overlook the great leading principle which underlies the profession of teaching—*the ability to impart instructions.* It matters little how well a man may be versed in the branches to be taught if he has no system of instruction and government he is still unqualified for the responsible duties of the teacher.

But I wish to speak more particularly of the condition of education in this township. First, the salaries given in the district will not secure good teachers. No man who has devoted time and expended money to acquire an education will teach for twenty-five and twenty-eight dollars per month.—While those who are not qualified and teach only for want of other employment will offer their services for a trifle.

The directors and patrons take no interest in the education of their children. And the result is that there is no spirit in the schools.

The parents instead of visiting the schools as they should, are disposed to find fault with their teachers and in some instances, quarrel with them sometimes without any just cause.—The parent and teacher should work together.

If a man go into his field to plow and one of his horses goes forward and the other in the opposite direction he will not get much accomplished. The same principle is true in all departments of business where two parties are concerned. Fathers and mothers should often be found in the school room; instead of that they scarcely, if ever darken the door. And we have heard some respectable citizens in this township, contend that they had no business there. That the school law has provided for the election of six citizens in each township for the purpose of directing the schools and therefore the parent has no right to enter the school house door without an invitation from one of the directors. What an idea! And yet we have heard men thus express themselves. The church and the school room are places the parent should be found frequently.

There is no other method known to me by which any Board of Directors can do as much for their schools as that of appointing an efficient member of the board to act as district superintendent.

Every board of directors should meet at least once each month during the school term. And if at each of their meetings one was appointed to visit the schools and take a note of the condition of each school in the township, and make a report at the next meeting. The teachers, pupils, and patrons would be awakened to a sense of their respective duties, and our schools would grow in interest, and cease to be what many of them are—useless fixtures in which children idle away their time.

Mr. Editor, I should like to dwell longer upon this important subject but time will not permit. Perhaps I may give you my views in detail at some future time.

Yours, as usual,
OSCAR.

COFFEE RUN, April 13, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS:—As our last communication seemed to create some sensation amongst the literary men of our locality, as to who or where the "Mountaineer" might be found. I will endeavor to augment their wonder by writing another *Epistolam.* Nothing of great importance has transpired in our mountain home since our last, except we have had a very agreeable change in the weather.

The industrious population of our neighborhood seem to have run out of work, from the fact that they have commenced digging for oil near the mouth of Coffee Run. For some time the prospects for "daddy's ile" seemed to be flattering, and the repeated cry of "Oil!" seemed almost intense. But the excitement has all died away, and they again content themselves by "pounding away." We wish them speedy success as we also burn the oil.

The GLOBE seems to receive the praise over all the papers sent to our "loco." We have frequently heard it asserted that the GLOBE is the largest best and prettiest paper in the Co.—Friend Lewis, you must not be surprised if you receive a list of about a dozen subscribers, some of these "odd-come-shorts."

We confidentially say all our other Co. papers dwindle into insignificance when compared with your magnificent sheet. Let any one deny this and we will be about at the proper season.—More anon.

MOUNTAINEER.

CASSVILLE, April 15, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS:—After a brief silence I would again resume my pen to give you the most important news. First of all, for I believe everybody should know it, the Cassville Seminary is in full blast. It is under the supervision of Prof. Hughes & McLain. The youth of both sexes would do well in coming to this institution of learning, where they can breath the fresh mountain air, and drink as pure water as ever bubbled up from the earth. This is the cheapest and the best institution in this section of country. If sterling integrity, substantial worth, and profound intellectual attainments, form the qualifications necessary for the vocation of teaching, then no one is more pre-eminently qualified to fill that high station than James W. Hughes.

In looking over a late Herald, I saw a communication over the signature of "Potter." Now I do not wish to misconstrue him in any way, but evidently to believe what he says, our little village and vicinity is a perfect pandemonium. He writes thus: "A man in this vicinity made an attempt to cut his throat with a razor, and to murder his family." This happened in Bedford Co., some 20 miles from here. Secondly: "A man and his son caught a Frenchman in this vicinity, and beat him over the head with a lath till they had pretty near killed him." This happened some fifteen or sixteen miles from here. Now I do not wish to excite "Potter's" anger, but he should not make Cassville and vicinity worse than it really is.

The crops look well in this vicinity, the farmers have taken to liming which is a good step. They have commenced to work their ground, preparatory for the spring crop. More anon.

OCCASIONAL.

A Penitent Secessionist.

[From the Evening Bulletin.]

Among the most enthusiastic of secessionists in the West was one Ogilvie Byron Young. He was full of bluster and bombast as the best of them, and he made speeches everywhere, trying to stir up the people of the Border States to secede. Finally, he went to Montgomery to give moral, intellectual and material aid to the Government of Jeff. Davis. After watching and waiting a long time, he has at last been disenchanted, and now openly secedes from secession. He has written a long letter to a lady of Louisville, which is an extraordinary specimen of composition. We have no room for the whole of it, as we find it in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, but a few passages will illustrate Mr. Young's views and penitence. Here is his announcement of his conversion:

"You will be as much delighted as astounded to learn of my conversion and redemption from the bonds of political death and iniquity. My conversion has been as sudden, *but no less genuine*, than that of Saint Paul, who declared himself '*the greatest of sinners*'—such am I. 'But the scales have fallen from eyes,' and I now see this most unnatural and unnational Monster, SECESSION, in all his naked ugliness and hideous deformity.—It is a splendid cheat—a magnificent humbug—a stupendous lie—a gigantic deception, destined to dissolve before the light of reason and good sense, 'like the baseless fabric of a dream.'

"I would to God all men could see and comprehend this movement, and the aims and purposes of its originators as I do now; then would they be swept off 'in the *twinkling of an eye*,' by the irresistible decree of one united voice. But like the arch deceiver of mankind, they present not themselves nor their true light."

This, it will be acknowledged, is rather "tall writing." Mr. Ogilvie Byron Young uses strong language, and indulges in lofty flights of fancy. Such a genius must have been invaluable in the ranks of the Secessionists; for he excels in all the traits that have marked its most distinguished leaders. He will not suit so well among the Unionists; so that we are not inclined to exult over his conversion. We want men to act and not to bluster. But hear O. B. Y. again. A little further on he says:

"These Southern traitors dare not reveal themselves to the people in their real character. They dare not unmask their purposes—were they—they would be hurled, *instantly*, by an avenging populace, to the Guillotine or the Bastile."

"Hurling" the Confederators to "the Guillotine or the Bastile" is a new way of disposing of them, which, we presume, has not yet been suggested to President Lincoln. He goes on to say that Jeff. Davis designs to create a monarchy with himself as king. Then "he will re-enact the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon, and the country will emerge from anarchy under a bloody sceptre and an iron crown." He asks, in view of this, "are we drifting on the Bosphorus or the Danube?" To which we cannot give an answer, unless he explains whether he means to say that Jeff Davis is to be the boss for us. Better the Danube than that. But hear once more how Mr. O. B. Y. describes the condition of the nation.

"The alarm of civil strife now rings its discordant notes throughout this once happy land, aye, with electrical rapidity, it has flashed athwart the Atlantic, and while it has surcharged the once bounding heart of Freedom's toiling host, in that land of tyranny and oppression, with unutterable sorrow, it has re enkindled the flickering rays of expiring hope, in the black breasts of guilty despots, that even here, in the land of Washington, Freedom, in her own household—by her own hand—will find an early grave, and despotism a lasting throne."

This is grand, but not so grand as the passage in which he formally repudiates the Confederate Government and its leaders. He does it thus:

"Of such a foul set of unconsecrated traitors, be it written upon my tomb, that I lived and died in nothing their debtor. I have washed my hands of them forever, sighing that my country ever should have been cursed by such inhuman monsters of turpitude and depravity. They are a band of hydra-headed, tripled-tongued, cloven-footed, hell-begotten, Heaven-forsaken set of unmitigated traitors—whom, if the entire earth was a fulcrum, and the whole Heavens a lever, Almighty God could not, in the space of a thousand years, elevate to the level of common culprits. If there is rolled up in the caliginous sheets of hell a more exquisite place of cold-blooded, black-hearted treason than Jeff. Davis, the Devil himself would abdicate his throne, and fiends would run howling from the infernal shades, to escape the presence of a monster of depravity too hideous even for the damned to look upon. A monstor—who, living every patriot breast should abhor, and who, when his career of mischief is ended, should go down the tide of time with Arnold and Burr, to infamy everlasting. For him there is no redemption—there is no intermediate purgatory—nothing less than damnation awaits here and hereafter."

We have no word of comment to add to this. But Jeff. Davis and his confederates have reason to lament the loss of such a partisan. Such eloquence as his has done much to build up their government. We don't need it in the North. We can simply commend to our Southern brethren this advice of "O. B. Y.'s," and beg them to construe it "O be wise." Then they, too, will repudiate the Montgomery Government.

The Reinforcement of the Forts.

Whatever may be the future policy of our Government, after the American people have fully considered all the questions which are connected with the existing complications, it is clearly its duty for the present to preserve its dignity, and to hold possession of all the important posts that have not already been wrested from it.—There is an extensive and desperate rebellion organized in a portion of our country, which may succeed in forever dividing the Union, or which may possibly be checked; but whether the schemes of the conspirators prove in the end successful or unsuccessful, it is still the imperative duty of the Executive now to employ all the available force at his disposal for the protection of the public property—peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must.

If the ramparts of the Confederacy are all to fall, let it not be said that the mere sounding of a few secession trumpets caused their destruction, and that the Federal Government submitted to every imaginable indignity and every unreasonable exaction without striking a single blow in self-defence. No one favors a cruel and revengeful war against the comparatively feeble States which have been as audacious and aggressive as they are weak and defenceless. But, certainly, if they are eventually to be permitted to sever their connection with a nation which has showered benefits upon them, their people should have ample opportunities for calm reflection and for clearly and unmistakably expressing their unbiased wishes, while full guarantees should be secured for all jeopardized interests of the loyal States, before Disunion becomes a legal finality.—Even ordinary business partners, or married couples, between whom disputes might arise to render separation desirable, would not be justified in resorting to such summary and criminal proceedings as have disgraced every step of the Southern Confederacy, and the strong arm of the law would speedily be invoked to arrest them until a full investigation could be made and impartial justice administered.

The military movements which have recently attracted so much attention, are supposed to have three objects: To furnish supplies, and, if necessary, reinforcements to Fort Sumter. To render Fort Pickens impregnable. To protect the citizens of Texas from the assaults of their Indian and Mexican enemies, notwithstanding their secession, and, if necessary, to sustain Gen. Houston, the legal Governor of the State, in a contest against the usurping Administration set up by the Revolutionists. It is said that nothing but a humiliating surrender of Fort Sumter, would satisfy General Beauregard and the South Carolina authorities—that a simple evacuation of that post would not be permitted, and that the supplies were cut off from Major Anderson for the purpose of starving his garrison into submission to this arrogant proposition. If blood is shed, it will be because an attempt to furnish him with necessary provisions and fuel is forcibly opposed; and if a contest is forced upon the patient and forbearing people of the north on such an issue as this, a terrible retribution will await those who inaugurate it.

The importance of Fort Pickens, in a military point of view, cannot be over-estimated. In the possession of our Government, it may become a base of operations from which our fleets can be fitted out to blockade any of the Gulf ports, or to seize the marauding expeditions which the humane Montgomery Government threatens to organize, and to keep open a pathway to any of the C. S. A. which become excessively haughty and aggressive.—On the other hand, if Fort Pickens is taken by the Secessionists, they can make Pensacola their great naval depot, and have ample opportunities for realizing their favorite scheme of sending out privateers to prey upon American commerce in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, while Pensacola Bay, with its entrance guarded by the guns of our fortress, will afford them a safe shelter. Their object in assailing it is, therefore, perfectly plain, and the very reasons which prompt them to attack it render it imperatively necessary that we should defend and hold it, at all hazards and under all contingencies.

Every patriot should rejoice that such signs of vitality and energy are now being exhibited in defence of the national interests, by the Administration, which is the only authoritative symbol and embodiment of the Government of our country. If it were to abdicate all its powers, and to neglect all its duties, we should be completely at the mercy of as treasonable, reckless, and tyrannical a band of conspirators as the world ever saw; and the confidence and respect of the truly loyal portion of the American people will be increased and strengthened with each new proof it gives of a determination to faithfully and fearlessly discharge all its constitutional duties.—*The Press.*

Speech of the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy.

MONTGOMERY, April 13.—President Davis and the Secretary of War were serenaded last night. The latter was called out, and in his speech said that the confederate flag would soon be waving over Fort Sumpter, and the federal capitol at Washington, if their independence was not acknowledged, and hostilities should continue. The only dispatch received last night from Beauregard in relation to the attack on Sumpter is believed to have been favorable.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 16.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,62@6.75
Common and Superfine	$5,00@5,50
Rye Flour	$3,62½
Corn Meal	$2.81½
Extra White Wheat	$1,32@1,33
Fair and Prime Red	$1,35@1.50
Rye	68c
Corn, prime Yellow	61
Oats	31
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$4,50@4,75
Timothy	$2,75@2,87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1,10
Red Wheat	$1,00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	11
Tallow	11½

REMOVAL.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS MATILDA SLICK, Respectfully informs the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has removed to the room in the Diamond, formerly occupied by T. P. Love, and has now on hand a fine stock of

New Millinery Goods of all Kinds.

The Ladies are requested to call and examine my Goods.
Huntingdon, April 17, 1861.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

Will open for the Summer Session, on Wednesday, May 1st, 1860.

Among the advantages offered by this Institution may be mentioned, a pleasant and healthful location, convenient arrangements for study and recreation, in addition to thorough instruction in the useful and ornamental branches of education.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board, Room, Light, &c. ... $50 00
Tuition in English Branches, ... $8 00 to $12 00

Moderate charges are made for Music, Drawing, French, &c.

The Principal gives attention to a class of young men, whom he prepares for college, for business, or the profession of teaching. Apply to J. B. KIDDER,
Shirleysburg, April 17, 1861.–3t Principal.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON,

April 10, 1861.

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

April 10, 1861.



NEW GOODS!

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in cash, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains.*

His stock includes a complete variety of BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE, OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, MOROCCO, LINING SKINS, COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c., PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM,

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF

JERUSALEM

And the Sacred Places Surrounding the HOLY CITY,

AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about 9 feet long and 6 feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable and authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "bird's eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and the whole country for some distance around.

The view is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the view to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES.

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. It is designed for *Parents, Teachers*, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent Family Paper.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with Narratives and other matter particularly interesting to *young persons.* Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and the older scholars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the Noon Prayer Meetings, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important Conventions of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of Religious Training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember, that the great end of all Christian effort is *to bring men to Christ.* They aim accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The proprietors of the *Sunday-School Times* have acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞ In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 5 cents to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the *Sunday-School Times*, and a copy of the Map of *Ancient* Jerusalem, may be seen at the Bookstore of WM. LEWIS, Huntingdon.
April 10, 1861.–tf.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS,

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

MRS. MARY BUCHANAN,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has just opened a new stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Trimmings, and a variety of Fancy Goods. The ladies are requested to call.—Goods sold 30 per cent. cheaper than heretofore.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

☞ Remember the place, on Charles Street, opposite the Baptist Church.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.–4t.*

NEW MILLINERY.—

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a new stock of Millinery one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where she will be pleased to have all call who may want any article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Vails, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

Bonnets, various prices, from 50 cents upwards.

Best quality Shakers from 37 cents upwards. Cheap Ribbonds and Flowers.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.–6m.

H. WARD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

STRAW GOODS, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North Second St., Philadelphia.

We are now receiving our Spring Stock, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of

STRAW AND LACE GOODS.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hats. Our stock of FLOWERS and RUCHES, will be unusually large this Season, and we would invite your special attention to that department. Pleas call and examine them before making your purchases. H. WARD.

Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North Second St., above Arch.
April 10, 1861.–4t.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

THE NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C., in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*
Huntingdon, April 15, 1861.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—

FRANK GERLACH & BROTHER

Inform the people generally that they have opened a shop and have commenced the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS

in all its various branches. They have both had many years experience in the business and they feel confident in being able to give general satisfaction to all who may give them work,

They will make or repair any kind of tools, wagon work horse shoeing, and all other kind of iron work.

Their work will be well done and cheaper than can be had in town.

Their shop is on the south-east corner of Montgomery and Mifflin streets.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.–3m.*

LATEST WAR NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

BENJ. JACOBS

IS ON HAND

WITH

NEW GOODS,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

He has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

DRY GOODS in general,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

For Men and Boys

GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine the goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[*Estate of Francis A. McCoy, Dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Francis A. McCoy, dec'd., late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH McCOY,
SAMUEL H. McCOY,
April 2, 1861.–6t.* Executors.

1861. CLOTHING. 1861.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 2, 1861.]

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmithing business under the name of BERGANS & GRIM, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of A. L. Grim, to whom those indebted will please make immediate payment and save costs.

LEWIS BERGANS,
A. L. GRIM.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.–4t.

☞ The Blacksmithing business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand of the above firm by JOSEPH and HENRY SHOEMAKER, to whom we recommend our former customers.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Walton, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip Walton, late of Morris township dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

B. F. BROWN, Admin'r.
April 3, 1861.–6t.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.–3m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

[*Estate of John Colder, Deceased.*]

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Colder, late of Porter township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. COLDER,
THOS. N. COLDER,
March 27, 1861–6t.* Administrators.

DAVID BLAIR. R. MILTON SPEER.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BLAIR & SPEER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on main Street, one door west of Wilson & Petriken's. All professional business promptly attended to.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.–3m.

WANTED,

A GOOD PLAIN COOK.

The party wanting the Cook has already two servants. $1.50 or $2.00 per week will be given. Inquire at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen

SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON, CO., PA.

The next Session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of May. In the Commercial Department young men are thoroughly prepared for the Counting Room.

TERMS:

Board, Tuition, and Room Rent ... $55 00

EXTRAS.

MUSIC.
Lessons on the Piano, per Session, ... 16 00
Use of Instrument, ... 2 00
Lessons on the Guitar, per Session, ... 8 00
Use of Instrument, ... 2 00
Lessons in Vocal Music, ... 3 00

ORNAMENTAL WORK.
Lessons in Leather Work, per Session, ... 3 00
Lessons in Ornamental Needle Work, per Session, ... 3 00

DRAWING AND PAINTING,
Lessons in Oil Painting, per Session, ... 16 00
Lessons in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, ... 8 00
Grecian and Italian Painting, each, ... 4 00
Antique and Oriental Painting, each, ... 4 00
Monochromatic Drawing, ...
Lessons in French, per Session, ... 5 00

BOOK KEEPING.
Single Entry, ... 8 00
Double Entry, ... 20 00

☞ Young Gentlemen in the Academic Department are only half the above prices for Book Keeping.

For further particulars, address W. H. WOODS.
Shade Gap, March 27, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Miller, late of Barree township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH CUNNINGHAM,
Barree township.
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Huntingdon.
March 27, 1861.–6t Administrators.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a LINIMENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west of Levi Westbrook.
Huntingdon, March 20, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Simpson, Deceased.]

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Simpson, late of McConnellstown, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. STATES,
March, 13, 1861.–6t.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of James Reed, Deceased.]

Letters of administration, on the estate of James Reed, late of West township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN H. REED,
March 13, 1861.–6t.* Administrator.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1861.–3m.

PHOTOGRAPHY

In all its various Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at

C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY,

632 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia.

Life size in Oil and Pastile, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 14,'60.–1y.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860–tf.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into cars the coal from the Powelton and Barnet Collieries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.

The coal to be delivered at so much per ton, of 2240 lbs., as aforesaid, in the best marketable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.

The contractor will be provided with such mining tools and implements, mules, houses, &c., as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.

A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for houses.

The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to ROBT. HARE POWELL, No. 104 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 20, 1861.-tf.

THE UNION SAVED!

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN & CO., have just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which they are offering at their Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine their Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, they are able to buy their goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, they take all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, they hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which they have been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware-Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Feb. 13, 1861.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY,

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLMEN.

J. W. HUGHES, S. C. McCLAIN, } Principals.

ALL BRANCHES, BOTH USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL TAUGHT.

The last quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution, will begin April 1st, 1861.

The buildings are very suitable, the terms reasonable, and the instruction is thorough.

For further information address J. W. HUGHES, or S. C. McCLAIN, Cassville, Hunt. co., Pa.

March 13, 1861--3t.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS

IN THE

GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Ceneral Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.—There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State debt is only $10,105,398 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,959,746 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,025 persons having been added since 1860, making the population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,600,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850, the population of the 49 counties through which it passes was only 335,598, since which 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bus. of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading state in the Great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with woodland, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent. payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years, from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be $5 dollars.

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois.

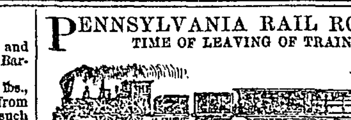
For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide. [Feb. 13, '61-wtf.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS



WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
11 05	7 04	6 16	Newton Hamilton,	11 32	9 48	1 38
11 15	7 10	6 23	Mt. Union,	11 25	9 41	1 30
11 36	7 23	6 36	Mill Creek,	11 11	9 28	1 16
11 53	7 36	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 18	1 05
12 10	7 48	7 06	Petersburg,	10 46	9 03	12 50
12 20	7 54	7 13	Barree,	10 40	8 56	12 43
12 30	8 00	7 20	Spruce Creek,	10 34	8 51	12 36
12 48	8 13	7 34	Birmingham,	10 21	8 38	12 20
12 58	8 22	7 42	Tyrone,	10 18	8 30	12 10
1 10	8 30	7 50	Tipton,	10 03	8 21	11 58
1 17	8 34	7 54	Fostoria,	9 58	8 16	11 53
1 23	8 37	7 58	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 13	11 49
1 40	8 50	8 13	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP

RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & .15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

Nov. 24, 1860.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

LAST NOTICE.—

All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business. LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

ENVELOPES!

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the *artizan*, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 7, 1860,-6m.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. *It is printed in a clear and open type,* and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC,

AND

THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC,

FOR 1861.

FILLED WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION,

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED,

In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers, No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 14, 1860.

CHEAP WATCHES!

CHEAP WATCHES!!

JACOB LADOMUS,

NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches,* which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at NO. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,-1y.

R. NEWELL'S,

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvass, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL, GALLERY OF ART, 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy.

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him,* and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.

Nov. 28, 1860. JAS. PAGE.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR

CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO

STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

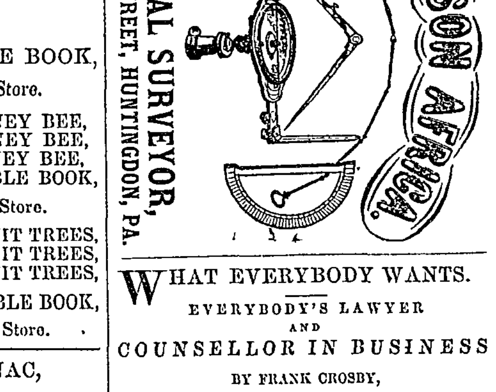
IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER— ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES, A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON

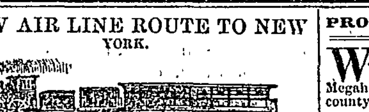
CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, and speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphio, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to J. J. CLYDE, *General Agent.*

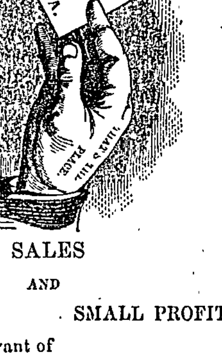
July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860.



"QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls,

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks,

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard. REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia. Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted. Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

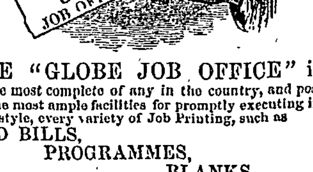
ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. ROTHROCK, WM. N. KIRBY.



THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PAPER! PAYER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

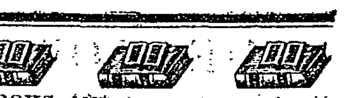
GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call. JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

SOUND ON THE BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

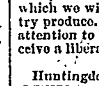
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices. S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN

BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND

WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it, and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

The above Medicines are prepared only by DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO., Druggists and Chemists, N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State. [June 20, 1860.-1y.]

MARBLE YARD.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MUSIC. THE CYTHARA—The

Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte, Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, *to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c.,* together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER *White and Colored Card Paper,* For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

ENVELOPES— By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.